A. Bueler.

The Lewistown Republican,

AND MIFFLIN COUNTY WORKING-MEN'S ADVOCATE.

BY JAS. A. CUNNINGHAM, LEWISTOWN Pa., Wednesday DEC. 29th 1841. Vol. 4—No. 12,

Public Notice.

Jacob Muthersbaugh of the borough of Lewistown, hereby gives notice, that he will present the following petition to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Mifflin County Pa to be held on the 3d January 1842, for a tavern license, and ask a license for said purpose on said petition, and the following cirtificate according to act of March 27th 1841, viz:

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Mifflin county.

The Petition of Jacob Muthersbaugh of the borough of Lewistown in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers, at the house he now occupies in said borongh. He therefore prays the honorable court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, wil pray &c.

JACOB MUTHERSBAUGH.

November 30th 1841.

We the subscribers, citizens of the borough of Lewistown in which the above mentioned inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify, that Jacob Muthersbaugh the above applicant is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers and that such inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain travellers.

D. W M'Cormick,	Daniel Tice,
John A Sterrett,	Robert Auley,
I. T Watson,	Robert M'Neal,
George Wiley,	John Davis,
Geo. W Thomas,	Wms. Parker,
G. W. Stewart,	J. C. Sigler.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Moses Kelly of Derry township hereby gives notice that he will present the following petition to the court of Quarter Sessions of Mifflin county, Pa to be held on the 3d day of January 1842 for a tavern license and ask a license for said purpose in said petition, and the following certificate according to the act of March 27th 1841.

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Mifflin county

The petition of Moses Kelly of Derry township in said county, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers, at the house he now occupies in said township, he therefore prays the honorable court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he as in duty bound will pray &c.

MOSES KELLEY.

November. 30th 1841.

We the subscribers citizens of Derry township in which the above mentioned inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept do certify that Moses Kelly the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers and that such inn or tavern is necessary to accomodate the public and entertain strangers.

John Wills,	George H Sigler,
William Sager,	Adam Young,
Lewis Jones,	Joseph Townsend,
Philip Rothrock jr.	Isaac Townsend,
Philip Robison,	Samuel Mitchell sen.
David Rothrock,	John Stoneroad.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the subscriber intends making application to the next court of Quarter Sessions of the peace, to be held in the borough of Lewistown in and for the county of Mifflin, at January Term 1841 agreeably to the act of the general Assembly of the 29th day of March A D 1841—for the renewal of his tavern license in the house he now occupies in the borough of Lewistown aforesaid fronting on the canal.

John M. Wiley.

November 22, 1841.

We the subscribers beg leave to recommend the above petitioner to the public as a suitable person to keep a tavern and house of public entertainment and do certify that the said John M. Wiley is of good repute for honesty and temperance and is well provided with house room and conveniences for lodging and accomodation of strangers and travelers and that it is necessary that his license should be renewed for the accomodation of those who travel by the Pennsylvania canal.

J. B. Shugert,	J. McConnell Morrow,
D. Hammaker,	John H. Horner,
Francis McCoy,	J. S. McCormick,
James McConnell	Thos. J. Hyneman,
A. W. Young	James Marley
Geo. W. Patton,	Joseph Milliken,

Estate of J. E. Applebaugh dec'd

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber on the Estate of James E. Applebaugh decd. Persons who has demands against the estate of said deceased are hereby requested to present them in form ready for settlement without delay to the subscriber at his residence in Lewistown Mifflin county, and persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment to the subscriber aforesaid without delay.

John R. Applebaugh, *Adm'r.*

Lewistown Oct. 12, 1841.

Administration Account.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the estate of Allen Arnold late of Granville dec'd Henry Sechrist late of Granville dec'd. The 2d supplemental and former accounts on the Estate of Peacock Major late of Lewistown dec'd. That the several administrators of the said decedents have filed in the Registers office of Mifflin county their respective administration accounts on the estates of said decedents, which said accounts will be presented to the Orphans Court, at the Court house in the borough of Lewistown on Monday the 3d day of January nex for confirmation and allowance.

ENOCH BEALE.—*Register.*

Registers office Lewistown Nov. 30. 1841.

Auditor's Notice.

Take notice that I have been appointed by the Orphans Court of Mifflin county Auditor to distribute the monies in the hands of Owen Owens administrator of Henry Sechrist, late of Granville tp, dec'd to and among the creditors of said deceased, and that I will attend for that purpose at the House of D. R. Reynolds, in Lewistown Mifflin co. on the 29th day of December 1841, of which all persons interested will take notice and are required to present their claims before meat that time or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

Chas. itz, *Auditor*

Lewistown, Nov. 30th 1841.

Valuable Real Property for Sale.

Will be offered at private Sale, situated on the waters of Stone creek, Barree township eleven miles from the Borough of Huntingdon, containing two hundred and fifty acres, on which is erected a Grist Mill with two run of Burrs, and one run for chopping, Saw Mill, distillery, two dwelling houses, a Switzer Barn, Smith Shop, and other necessary out buildings, a good Apple Orchard, the land is in a high state of cultivation, divided into convenient fields and under good fence, terms of sale made known by applying to the subscribers living in Huntingdon.

Wm. Couch,
Andrew Couch.

Nov. 3, 1841.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

Counterfeit's Death Blow.—The public will please observe, that no Brandreth Pills can be relied upon as the true and genuine unless each box has new labels upon it. There are three and each contains a fac simile signature of Dr. B. Brandreth. These labels are engraved on steel, beautifully designated and done at an expense of several thousand dollars.

Remember the fac simile signature of B Brandreth must be upon the top of the box upon the side, and also the bottom of the box. By careful examination, the name of Benjamin Brandreth will be found on several parts of the new labels, being an exact transfer of the writing of Dr, Brandreth. This name will be found in the net work.

The pills are sold at 25 cents per box, by the undermentioned agents in their respective counties.

Mifflin Co.	John A. Sterrett Lewistown, William Hardy Waynesburg, P Sirouse & co. N. Hamilton·
Juniata Co.	R C· Gallaghar Mifflintown, Samuel Laird Mexico.
Huntingdon Co.	Wm. Stuart Huntingdon, R. Lowry Hollidaysburg.
Centre Co.	M L Musser, & co Milheim. Wm Murray, *Pinegrove.*

For other agents beyond this county see papers pub lished elsewhere.

Observe that such agent has an engraved certificate of Agency, containing a representation of Dr Brandreths Manufactory at Sing Sing, and upon which will also be seen exact copies of the new labels now used upon Brandreth pill boxes.

Philadelphia Office, No 8 North Eighth street.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

Dec. 1, 1841.

Guardianship Account,

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the Guardianship account of Jonathan J. Cunningham guardian of the miner children of Hugh Beaty dec'd, and Shem Zook Guardian of the Miner children of Mathew Taylor dec'd. That they have filed their Guardianship accounts in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans Court of Mifflin county, which said accounts will be presented to the Orphans Court at the Court House in Lewistown, on Monday the 3d day of January 1842, for confirmation and allowance.

ENOCH BEALE Cl'k, O. C.

Clerks office Lewistown, November 30. 1841.

LEWISTOWN CABINET WARE ROOMS.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Lewistown, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has heretofore received and respectfully informs them, that he continues to carry on the

Cabinet Manufacturing,

in all its various branches, at his old stand in the West end of Market street, directly opposite Blymier's tinware manufactory, where he keeps constantly on hands all kinds of FURNITURE of the most fashionable patterns, consisting of

Sofas, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Secretaries, Card, Dining, Centre, Hall & Pier Tables, Bureaus, dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, enclosed Wash stands, &c., &c.

And in addition to the above he has employed a first rate mahogany *Chair* maker, and he will be able to furnish rocking CHAIRS of the latest and most approved patterns, and arm and parlor Chairs.

ALSO,

FRENCH bedsteads made to order. All the above articles will be made of good materials, in a workmanlike manner, and at moderate prices.

R. H. McCLINTIC

Lewistown, Oct. 2, 1839.

Coverlet & Carpet Weaving.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Mifflin county, and the public generally that he has now commenced the above business at Strunk's Mills, (late Forsyth's) within 3 miles of Lewistown, where he will be prepared to weave all kinds of carpeting, in a neat and substantial manner, and on moderate terms. He will colour carpet yarn any colour that may be desired as cheap as it can be done elsewhere.

ALSO—Patent Coverlets, on a new and improved plan, and find all the chain for the same when desired. A sample of which can be seen at the public house of Jacob Lotz, in Brown tp., and at Strunk's Mills. All work entrusted to him will be done in a workmanlike and substantial manner.

The coverlets will be wove without a sam he will also furnish the cotton for any person if wanted as he always has a stock on hand.

Joseph F Schnee.

Derry tp., *March* 10, 1841.

NOTICE.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of J. & J. C. Sterrett and to John Sterrett of Sterrett's Mills either by note or book account, are requested to call with John C. Cooper at Sterrett's Mills, who is authorized to settle the same.

The subscribers frequent absence from home, and when at home being so much engaged in his present business, that he finds it impossible to attend to settling up his accounts contracted in Lewistown, prior to entering into partnership with James Potter Jr., have induced him to leave his accounts with Joseph Hudson, who is authorised to settle the same. All persons knowing themselves indebted to him, are requested to call and settle their accounts as the subscriber does not wish to have any costs added.

JOHN STERRETT.

Lewistown, Sept, 29, 1841.

Call and satisfy yourselves. NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

The subscriber would repectfully inform the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity that he has just received and is now opening at the old stand of Mrs. McCormick in Maine Street, a large and general supply of Fall and Winter Goods consisting in part of Blue Black, Brown, Inv. Green &c., Cloths, plain and fancy Cassimers, Merinos, plain and figured Mousseline de laines, London and American Prints, Black, blueblack and fancy figured, Striped and plain dress Silk, Bonnet Silk and Ribbons, Tarten, Merrino and Brocia Shawls, Threadlaces, Edgings and Investing, Jacenet and Cotton do, Gloves and Mitts, Merrino, Worsted and Cotton Hose, Men and boys comforts &c. &c, &c.

T. STEWART.

October 16, 1841.

Lewistown Foundry AND *MACHINE SHOP.*

Having procured a quantity of Patterns this season, for Bevel and Spurr-Gearing, or Mills of various kinds—and being prepared to do all kinds of boring, turning and fitting up such Machinery, the subscriber feels confident that he shall be able to satisfy all who may be inclined to favour him with their custom. The quality of his castings, he considers, equal to any in the state—and his workmanship in finishing he trusts, will satisfy all those who examine for themselves.

Bar Share Ploughs, for two or three horses—side hill ploughs, and three sizes of cast iron Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Also, waggon and carriage boxes—plough plates right and left hand—plaster and corn Grinders, a first rate article—bark mills—apple nuts gudgeons of various sizes—sled shoes—slay shoes, &c. &c.

All kinds of castings, of ordinary size, done to order, in the best manner for prompt payment. All kinds of country produce, received at market price, and old castings at one cent per pound. But for accounts that have stood ninety days, *I* want cash very soon.

Silbee's patent fire backs, (a valuable improvement,) for furnishing black-smiths' fires with hot blasts, kept for sale.

Having a blacksmith's shop, and carpenter's shop, belonging to the establishment, the subscriber is prepared to do any kind of work in his line that may be wanted.

John R. Weekes.

P. S.—Also, for sale cheap, two horse Waggons, with a variety of good turning Laithes and light Hollow Ware. J. R. W.

Lewistown, Aug. 20th 1839.

REMOVAL. NATHANIEL MAHANEY,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING,

in its various branches, in the new Store Room, one door East of James Turner's Pennsylvania Hotel, and immediately opposite F. Schwartze's Tavern, on the Main street. He is in receipt of the Philadelphia and w York monthly

FASHIONS,

By which he is enabled to turn out as fashionable work as any other establishment in the Borough. From his experience, and by punctual and good work, he opes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Lewistown. Oct. 3, 1839.

WANTED.

Two Journeyman CABINET MAKER to whom constant employment and libera wages will be given if application be made soon.

ALSO,

Two APPRENTICES, to learn the abov business, will meet with a good place by making immediate application. Boys from th age of 15 or 16 years would be preferred.

Frederick Halliday.

Lewistown, Nov. 23, 1841.

TERMS.

THE LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN, AND MIFFLIN COUNTY WORKING-MEN'S ADVOCATE, will be published every Wednesday, on a fine imperial sheet, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance—or Two Dollars and twenty-five cents if delayed until the end of six months—and Two Dollars and fifty cnes if not paid within the year—exclusive of postage.

No subscription received for a shorter period than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arreasagesare discharged. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A deduction made with those who advertise by the year.

All letters or communications wishing attention must be addressed POST PAID.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SOLDIER'S BRIDE

OR THE HEROINE OF SARATOGA.

BY P. STURTEVANT.

At a dark period of the Revolution which preceded the capture of Burgoyne on the plains of Saratoga, the friends of liberty incensed and driven almost to desperation by the repeated success of British arms, and the cruelty with which the American prisoners were treated by the enemy, resolved to leave their own firesides to 'march to the battle field,' and risk their all upon the 'hazard of a die.' It was a fearful hazard. New York Philadelphia and other important posts on the seaboard were in the undisturbed possession of the invadors; the nothern frontier was lined by a savage and blood-thirsty foe, and the Spartan band who sworn by the ashes of their fathers "to live free or die," were compelled to seek refuge in the interior, and patiently but anxiously wait for a favorable opportunity to avenge the wrongs of their oppressed country. The entrance of Burgoyne into the State of New York from Canada, with a powerful and well disciplined army, created fresh alarm, and excited a spirit of patriotism, and among all classes of both, which even the martyrs of Thermopylae might have envied. Among the many who thought more of liberty than life, was Hezekiah Elverton one of the daring pioneers of Western Massachusetts. He was among the first to raise the standard of liberty in New England, and embraced every opportunity of inculcating into the minds of his wife and son who composed his whole family, the same spirit by which he was animated.

On a beautiful evening in October 1777 Mr. Elverton appeared more than usually agitated. He paced the room to and fro, a considerable time as if in deep thought, and then requested his son to bring him his horn inkstand, a pen and a sheet of paper. After spending half an hour in writing, during which not a word was whispered by any member of the little family, he carefully folded the sheet—and still holding it in his hand placed himself between his wife and son:

'Henry are both our guns in order?'

'Yes, sir—I cleaned them yesterday and put in new fiints; for the purpose of pursuing the wolf that has lately made such havoc among our sheep. I was about to ask you to allow me to join a small party of our neighbors for the purpose to morrow. The rogue cannot be far off, and I think he might be captured.'

'Henry, did I ever refuse you a reasonable request?'

'No father—on the contrary you have granted me many an unreasonable one. But this is certainly for our interest and almost becomes a duty. The whole party would rejoice also to see you among their number, They know that your long sixer seldom betrays you—come father let us both go.'

'Henry' replied the patriot his eyes sparkling with youthful admation 'why should we hunt the wolf, when a lion is in the neighborhood?'

'A lion,' exclaimed the old lady, 'how did he get among us?'

'No matter how, Hannah, he is among us and must be met and conquered.—Henry have you any bullets cast?'

'Only a few, we are out of lead.'

'Out of lead! go to the closet and get the two heaviest pewter plates, and melt them into bullets before you go to bed! The Lion must be conquered, and both of us join the party.'

'But where is he father?'

'I will explain my son. A division of the British army is near us, anxious for plunder and thirsting for blood.—General Stark has ordered out his militia, and calls earnestly on every patriot to join. At dawn in the morning we must start for Bennington *

* Hannah put us a loaf of bread, a piece of cheese, and a few slices of venison into our hunting pouches. And should I never return—for the first time a tear glisted in the eye of the patriot, but he dashed it from him, and continued—should I never return these (reaching her the documents he held in his hand contain some instructions relative to the management of our worldly affairs, which will probably be of much service to you. She took the papers and deposited them in her bosom.'

Henry promptly obeyed the instructions of his father, relative to converting the plates into bullets, and had scarcely finished them when his mother brought him a large pewter mug. 'Melt this also my son it cannot be put to better use, and when you meet the enemy let every shot count! But before you go bid farewell to Emeline—for it may, my son, be the last farewell.'

Yes Henry, said the father, I will cast the other bullets while you call upon Emeline.

Tell her your bridal day must be postponed—tell her to pray for the success of our arms, for the speedy emancipation of our beloved country from the thraldom of despotism, and for our safe return to home and happiness.

Henry Elverton and Emeline Wharton has been intimate from childhood.—They had recently changed vows of eternal fidelity—and the day was appointed when those vows, already recorded in Heaven, were to be ratified at an earthly altar.

The present unlooked for emergency was like a death blow to the youthful hopes of Henry—but he braced his nerves to meet it, as he rushed from his father's house to reveal it to Emeline. In ten minutes he was at her side. The deepest anxiery was depicted on his countenance as he spoke.

'Emeline!'

Overcome by his emotions, he could say no more—and for the first time in many years, his cheeks were motionless with tears.

'Henry!'

Another pause ensued. The anxtous girl knew not what to fear, expect or hope; she endeavoured to prepare herself for the worst.

'Henry explain and relieve my suspense.'

'Emeline we must part, and perhaps forever.'

The blood left her cheeks—she in vain attempted to rise—when Henry forgetful of every thing but her safety and welfare caught her in his arms. The embrace was mutual and restored Emeline that confidence in Henry's fidelity which his last words rendered questionable.

'Emeline, the British are near us. Tomorrow's dawn will find my father and myself on our way to join the American army. Should I fall———'

'No more Henry,' said she, as she grasped his neck more closely, as a proof of pure affection,—'no more, obey your country's call, should you fall, it will be in a righteous cause; but' said she after a moment's hesitation: 'but Henry we shall meet again!' Another warm heartfelt embrace closed the scene, and he left the presence of his early love with a much lighter heart than he had entered it, encouraged by her he could face the cannon's mouth, thoughtless of the danger, in the hope of returning to his much loved home, a sharer in the honors of a glorious victory.

The parting of Mrs. Elverton with her husband and son was brief and affectionate, her heart was full, but not a tear bedewed her aged cheeks, as she gave them her blessing and encouraged them to depart.

On their arrival at Bennington the bloody strife had already commenced.—The odds were fearful against ill-armed and undisciplined militia, but the appearance of recruits constantly appearing and adjoining them from every quarter, and encouraged Stark and his little band to hold out till their force should justify them in making a bold but well planned *chevax de frise*, in hopes to surprise the enemy. The soldiers felt, moreover, that they were fighting for their firesides and their little ones, for the graves of their ancestors, and the consecrated altars of their religion against a foe whose only wish was the spoils of victory, and whose only fear was the displeasure of their royal master. Those considerations nerved every man and animated every heart. The battle was short and decisive in favor of the Americans. Many a fond wife became a widow: many a prattling infant was left fatherless; many an anxious mother was doomed to consecrate the memory of a favorite son by an unavailing tears of sorrow, and many a maiden pressed to her anguished bosom the colored likeness a'l that remained to her of the beloved departed.

Immediately after the battle of Bennington a young beardless lad, apparently not more than fifteen, offered his services to the commander of the company to which the Elvertons were attached, which were excepted. He gave his name as Robert Wilber. Notwithstanding his youth, his swarthy complexion indicated that he had been accustomed to labor under the scorching rays of a summers's sun, and his sparkling eye, as he enquired for the officer was sufficient proof that he was willing, if not able to indure the fatigues of a campaign.

This company with several others, set off with all possible dispatch to join General Gates, where it was expected that a severe and decisive battle would take place. Burgoyne was the most anxious for it, having ascertained that the American force was daily and rapidly increasing.

Early on the evening of the 7th of October, a British sentinel introduced himself to one of the biquet guards of the American army, in the character of a deserter from the British camp, but was immediately arrested as a spy and carried before General Gates. Alarmed for his personal safety, the prisoner offered to give the English countersign for the night and ramain a close prisoner until it could be ascertained whether or not he was deceiving them. Of the intended movement of the enemy he knew nothing. He gave the countersign to Gen. Gates and was placed under a strong guard.

Taking advantage of this timely and unexpected intelligence; Gen. Gates immediately summoned a council of officers in order to inquire whether any brave spirit could be found under their respective commands who would voluntarily run the desperate risk of entering the British camp that night, for the purpose of ascertaining as near as possible, their force and intended movements.

The project was immediately made known to the chosen few, whose zeal in the cause could not be daunted; when about thirty of their number whose enthusiasm overcame all fears of danger, except of common country, simultaneously volunteered to make the rash attempt. Lots were cast, the important and daring enterprise fell on young Wilber. For a moment his apparent sunburnt cheek could not conceal the flush with which they were suffused, but it was only for a moment; a score of hardy New England hunters offered themselves as substitutes.

'No,' replied Wilber, with firmness, should I consent, I should deserve a coward's fate. It has fallen to my lot, and mine be the peril.'

'Rash youth,' said the general,' leave this dangerous undertaking to some of the many who have already offered their services, and who, if they have not stouter hearts must be supposed to have more experience and possess more physical energy than possibly could be expected in a lad of your age. I doubt not your patriotism, but old soldiers (and we have but very few among us,) are more efficient than mere school boys.'

'Sir,' said Wilber, 'I am no school boy—my appearance deceives you. I have recently passed through scenes more trying than this, then do not compel me to shun the danger which would attend the failure, or the glory which would crown the success of the enterprise.

'Enough,' replied the general, 'but remember on you, perhaps, even more than myself, depends the fate of our little army.'

Then calling Wilber aside, he gave him the English countersign, with such advice and directions as he thought would be of service to the young soldier, who immediately commenced preparations for placing himself between a bare chance of life, and the almost certainty of death. Arrayed in the uniform of a British soldier, and wrapped in a dark cloak, he was conducted by the officer of the guard to the outposts of the American camp, where bidding farewell to his comrades he directed his steps towards the camp of the enemy.

He had now a moments time for reflection. He thought of his late peaceful and happy home—of parents he had left clandestinely; and of the probability of never meeting them again on earth—but he thought of his country too. In a short time he found himself within hailing distance of a British piquet.

'Who goes there!' demanded the sentinel in rough voice.

'A friend.'

Wilber advanced to the point of the sentinel's bayonet, and opening his cloak sufficiently to show his uniform, whispered 'success.'

'Right,' replied the unsuspecting sentinel, 'what news from without?'

'I have been to the rebel army,' was the reply. 'Their force is small, but rapidly increasing, and they are not expecting an attack from us in several days.

'Then they will be disappointed,' replied the British soldier. Even now Gen. Burgoyne is preparing to attack them. Before sunrise we must all be under arms.'

'I know it,' replied Wilber, 'and they will fall an easy prey to us, but I must hasten to join my company—and throwing off his disguise he was soon in the heart of the enemy's camp. There was bustle and activity in anticipation of the next day's conflict, and all were elated with the certainty of an easy and ignoble victory.

Having satisfied himself after half an hours ramble among the tents, of the danger to procure any further information; and aware of the importance of immediately conveying to the American General the little intelligence which he had received, he cautiously but boldly left the camp in a different direction from that which he had entered it. He met with no detention until accosted by the piquet guard.

'Who goes there?'

'A friend.'

'The countersign.'

'Success.'

'Whither bound?'

'For the camp of the rebels, in quest of intelligence, and if I escape detection, I'll return to the camp of Burgoyne before the dawn of to-morrow. Should I not return you will know my fate.'

'Go, then, and may God and your King protect you.'

He reached his anxious comrades in safety, and was soon in the presence of his General, with whom he had a conference of a few minutes, when confidential messages were immediately prepared for a desperate struggle. Wilber having changed his dress was made bearer of these dispatches to several of the commanding of the regement and

company to which he was attachad, which he was not backward to execute.

Just before dawn a soft voice whispered in the ear of Henry Elverton, as he was lying on his musket—'Courage Henry we shall meet again.' Before Henry could recover from his surprise the mysterious speaker had disappeared and the next moment the drum beat loudly to arms.

It is unnecessary to repeat the bloody scene of that eventful day—the pages of history record them in letters which will never be effaced.

Immediately after the battle General Gates' first inquiry was for the gallant youth whose deed of daring had contributed so much success to the American army. But he was not to be found.

It was ascertained, however, from Elverton, by whose side Wilber fought, that he left the field a few moments before the close of the battle, in consequence of having received a severe bayonet wound in the right hand. His last words to Elverton as he left the ranks were—'Courage Henry we may meet again.' All search for the young hero proved fruitless.

On the evening of the 14th of October a wounded soldier presented himself at the farm house of Isaac Wharton, and craved accommodation for the night. He bore the impress of extreme fatigue, and was readily admitted. After having partaken of a homely meal with which he seemed refreshed, he recounted the principal incidents which attended the battle of Saratoga, and spoke with almost supernatural eloquence of its glorious termination.

After a moments pause—'Stranger,' inquired the worthy host, 'did you chance to meet a soldier in the army by the name of Elverton?

'I did,' said Wilber, 'and bravely did he acquit himself. I received this wound in my hand while fighting by his side.—He escaped uninjured.'

'Thank heaven for his safety,' exclaimed the old patriot, 'but little he dreams what sorrow is in store for him. I fear he will never again embrace his beautiful bride or we an only daughter.'

Wilber could hold no longer.

Father, mother, forgive, forgive YOUR DAUGHTER.' And the next moment Emeline Wharton was in the arms of her mother!

Let those who can, imagine what cannot be described—picture the scene which followed this revelation.

On the surrender of Burgoyne about five days after the general battle, Elverton and his father were discharged, and reached home on the day following the incident. After an affectionate welcome by his mother, Henry's first question was—

'How is Emeline?'

'Alas! my son.'

Sobs and tears deprived her of utterance. Henry forgot the laurels his bravery won—even patriotism itself was forgotten, as he hung on painful suspense over his weeping and almost fainting mother. Though his mind was on the rack to know the fate of Emeline, he refrained from asking any questions until she should be composed. At this moment a sweet voice from the outer door fell upon his ear, 'Henry we have met again!' The voice was familiar—he had heard it in the battle, and springing to the door to welcome brave Wilber he encountered Emeline Wharton. It was a long time before he could be persuaded that the gallant soldier, who so bravely fought by his side at Saratoga, was the betrothed of his bosom!

About three years afterwards a genteel looking stanger, accompanied by a single servant, halted at the door of a neat little cottage in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in front of which sat a sturdy yeoman, lolling to sleep by singing Yankee Doodle, a restless little lad of some two years old.

'My friend,' inquired the stranger, 'will you be so kind as to furnish us with a glass of water? our horses, too, need refreshment; you shall be rewarded.'

The farmer cast a scrutinising glance at the stranger—

'*General!* I am already rewarded if you will deign to enter my humble cottage'

Further utterance was impossible, he thought of former scenes; and rushing from the presence of the distinguished traveller, he sough his young wife, and whispered,

'An old friend wishes to see you.'

Observing an unusual flush in the countenance of her husband, she anxiously enquired 'who is it?'

'I will show you,' said he, 'come with me.'

In the meantime the stanger dismounted—and without ceremony entered the cottage anxious to know by whom he could have been recognised in a section of country he had never before visited, and where he would least expect to be addressed by his military title.

He was met at the door by Henry Elverton, leading with one arm the blushing Emeline, and bearing on the other their only pledge of youthful love.

'Gen. Gates,' said Henry, 'do you remember Robert Wilber?'

'I do,' said the General, interupting him, 'where is he?'

'She is here,' returned Henry pointing to Emeline.

'Thanks be to heaven for the discovery,' exclaimdd the veteran hero, as he grasped the hand of the young soldiers bride, and kissed the little one which was nestling uneasily in the arms of its father. 'Receive the blessings of an old soldier, who will never forget the *Heroine of Saratoga.*

The Sandy Hill Herald says.—"We know a man who has worked, on an average of sixteen hours per day for the last twenty years, to pay notes which he had endorsed, and for which he never received the value of one farthing. He is now seventy years of age. We challenge the world to produce a similar instance of integrity."

The Fiscal Agent.

The following is the proposed bill accompanying the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury; on the subject of the fiscal affairs of the government:

A BILL,

Amendatory of the several Acts establishing the Treasury Department.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be, and hereby is, created and established in the Treasury Department at the seat of Government of the United States, a Board, to be called the Exchequer of the United States, to be composed of the Secretary of the Treasury for the time being, the Treasurer of the United States for the time being, and three Commissioners, to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate; one of the said Commissioners first appointed to be appointed for two years, one for four years, and one for six years, and vacancies subsequently occurring to be so filled as that one vacancy shall regularly occur at the end of every period of two years; the said Commissioners not to be removed from office, except for physical inability, incompetency, or neglect or violation of duty; and in case of any such removal, it shall be the duty of the President to lay the reason thereof before the Senate. And on the first organization of the Board, one of the three Commissioners shall, by the members thereof, be elected President, who shall hold his office for two years, when a new election shall be made; and in like manner a new election shall take place afterwards at the end of each successive period of two years. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall have authority to appoint all such inferior officers as in the judgment of the Board the transaction of its business may require, the amount of their respective compensation to be fixed by the Board, who may take bonds for the faithful discharge of their duty for such sums and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct. And each of said Commissioners shall receive an annual salary of ——dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said Board of Exchequer shall have power to establish agencies or offices in such of the cities or towns of the States and territories of the United States as it may judge expedient, not exceeding two in any state or territory, and also wherever Congress may by law require the same to be established; and such officers and agents as may by the Board of Exchequer be thought necessary for the management of such agencies, and the transaction of their business, shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury on the recommendation of the Board of Exchequer, and the said Board shall have the power to fix the amount of the respective compensations of such officers, and to provide regulations for the government of such agencies, the transaction of their business, and the rendering accounts of all their proceedings. And in such regulations they shall so assign and arrange the duties of the officers of the said agencies as that one of these officers shall be a check and control upon the other, and for that purpose they shall require that the accounts and proceedings of each shall be entered in proper books. And any of the officers of the said agencies may be removed by the Secretary of the Treasury for physical inability, or incompetency, or neglect or violation of duty, but it shall be his duty to state every removal of any principal officer of any agency, with his reasons thefore, in his general annual report of the transactions of the Board of Exchequer.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said Exchequer and its officers shall be the general agents of the Government of the United States for receiving, safe-keeping, and disbursing the public moneys, and transferring and transmitting the same under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury; and all public moneys received, from whatever sources, shall, under the same directions, be paid into the said Exchequer or its agencies; and the principal officers employed in such agencies shall give bonds to the United States for such amount and in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe for the faithful performance of their duties. And the said Board of Exchequer and its several agencies shall pay all warrants drafts or orders made thereon by the Treasurer of the United States, and by all disbursing officers and agents of the Government having authority to make such drafts or orders. And every such payment shall be made, at the option of the person entitled to receive it, in gold or silver coin or in Treasury notes.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said Exchequer and its officers shall perform the duties of Commissioners of Loans, in receiving supscriptions, transferring stock, and paying dividends and interest thereon, under the directions of the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall render to the Treasurer of the United States all necessary facilities for transferring and disbursing the public funds as shall be required by him and shall perform all the duties of pension agents under the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, and shall render and perform all other duties and services in relation to the collecting, keeping and disbursing of the public funds as shall be prescribed by law or by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Exchequer at the seat of Government, and its several agencies, to receive on private deposite gold or silver coin or bullion, the property of individuals, to be held as in other cases of deposites made by individuals for convenience and security; and to issue cirtificates of the fact of such deposite having been made, which cirtificate shall always be redeemed on presentation at the agency where issued. But the amount so deposited shall always be redeemed on presentation at the agency where issued. But the amount so deposited shall never exceed in the whole fifteen millions of dollars, to be destributed by the Board among its several agencies according to the extent of their business respectively; and for issuing such cirtificates no higher premium shall be demanded than shall be sufficient to indemnify against the hazard of loss and remunerate for the safe keeping the deposite, and in no instance to exceed the one half of one per cent. But paper issued by the Board and its several agencies, whether in the form of bills or of cirtificates of deposite, shall be redeemable only at the place where issued, unless the board shall see cause to order otherwise.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said Board of Exchequer, within three months after its first organization, to establish such by-laws and rules of proceeding as it may judge expedient and proper for the regulation of its concerns and the government of its agencies; and copies of all existing by-laws and regulations shall be laid before Congress every year at its annual session.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be prepared Treasury notes of denominations not less than five dollars nor exceeding one thousand dollars, which notes shall be signed by the Treasurer of the United States and countersigned by the President of the Board of Exchequer, and made payable to the order of the principal agent at each agency, and shall be by him endorsed when issued at each agency, and which notes shall be redeemable and shall be redeemed in gold and silver, on demand, at the agency where issued; and Treasury notes intended to be issued by the Board of Exchequer at the seat of Government shall be in like form, and shall be payable to the order of the Commissioners, and shall be endorsed by some one of them when issued, and shall be redeemable and redeemed, at said Board, on demand, in gold and silver, and exact and perfect lists of all notes so signed shall be kept at the Treasury; and all Treasury notes issued under the authority of this act may, when redeemed, be re-issued by the Board and its agencies respectively.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the amount of Treasury notes issued and outstanding shall not, at any one time, exceed the amount of fifteen millions of dollars, unless otherwise ordered or provided by law; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, from time to time, on the application of the Board of Exchequer, to furnish for its own use and that of its several agencies a suitable amount of such notes, to be used in the transaction of its business, and all dues to the United States, or any officer or department thereof, may be paid in gold or silver coin, in Ttreasury notes issued under this act, or in the notes of Banks which shall be immediately convertible into specie at the place where received.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the Board of Exchequer at the seat of Government and each of its agencies shall settle weekly or oftener, with all banks in their neighborhood whose paper they may have received, and pay or collect as the case may be, all balances between it and said banks; and no individual shall be allowed at any time to stand as debtor to the Exchequer or any of its agencies in account; and it shall be the duty of the said Board of Exchequer and each of its several agencies, at all times, so to limit its issues that its gold and silver on hand shall be equal to one third the amount outstanding.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the said Board of Exchequer may draw bills or drafts on any of its agencies, and may authorize any agency to draw bills or drafts on the Board or any other agency, and may sell and authorize its agencies to sell such bills or drafts for a premium not exceeding the fair cost of remitting specie to the place of payment, and in no case to exceed two per centum on the amount of such bill or draft.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for said Board of Exchequer and each of its agencies to purchase domestic bills of exchange, subject to the following rules and regulations:

1. No bill of exchange shall be bought which is payable in the same State and Territory in which it is drawn, nor any bill payable within less than——miles of the place of drawing.

2. Bills drawn on places not more than five hundred miles distant from the place of drawing shall not be drawn for a longer time than thirty days from date; and bills drawn on places more than five hundred miles from the place of drawing shall not be drawn for a longer time than thirty days from sight.

3. In no instance shall more be demanded from the seller of such bill, by way of interest or exchange, than an interest not exceeding six per cent per annum for the time which the said bill has to run, and, at a rate of exchange never exceeding the cost of remitting specie, and in no case to exceed two per cent. And it shall not be lawful for the Board of Exchequer, or any agency, to purchase any bill drawn by or upon any member or officer thereof, or in which such member or officer shall in any way be interested; nor to receive any deposite of any money belonging to any such member or officer. And no bill shall be purchased or drafts sold at any agency, without the assent of at least two of the officers of such agency nor by the Board of Exchequer without the assent of two of its members.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That no agency established in any State under the provisions of this act shall, contrary to any law which such state may enact, receive any other deposites than those of the United States, or make or sell drafts, or purchase bills, other than such as shall be necessary in the collection, transfer, and disbursement of the public funds.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That if at any time, it shall be found necessary to carry on the operation of the Exchequer Board, and its agencies hereby created, the Secretary of the Treasury may cause to be prepared, issued and delivered to the Exchequer Board cirtificates of stock of the United States, in the usual form, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding five per centum per annum, to an amount not exceeding five millions of dollars, the interest of which shall be payable semi annually, and the principle shall be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after the expiration of twenty years from the issue thereof. And it shall be lawful for the said Exchequer Board to sell and transfer the said stock for gold or silver coin or bullion. And it shall be the duty of the Exchequer Board to provide for the punctual payment of the interest on the said stock as it shall become due, and for the reimbursement of the principal from the profits and other means and resources of the Board and its agencies. But the faith of the Government, nevertheless, shall be pledged for the payment of the interest and the principal of such stock.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the Board of Exchequer and its several agencies shall keep separate and distinct set of books, for the purpose of entering and recording, in one set all transactions respecting the collection, keeping and disbursing of the public revenue, and transmitting the public moneys from place to place for the service of the Government, and in another, all transactions and accounts arising from dealings in exchange and other transactions not on Government account. And all profits accruing from dealing in exchange on individual account and from private deposites shall be applied in the first place to pay all salaries and compensations, and to defray all expenses incurred under the authority of this act, and the residue thereof shall be placed semi-annually to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States: Provided, nevertheless, That the said Board may defer all such credits to the Treasurer, until the amount of profits aforesaid beyond expenses shall exceed two millions of dollars, and may retain said amount of two millions of dollers as a fund to meet all contingencies chargeable on the Exchequer and its agencies.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That if it shall at any time become necessary to bring suit on any bill of exchange or other debt or liability arising out of [illegible] actions under the provisions of this act, such suit may be brought in the name of the United States in any Circuit Court of the United States, or any State Court having competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That the necessary rooms and vaults for the safe-keeping of the public moneys, and for the transaction of the business of the Board of Exchequer and its agencies, shall be provided by the Treasury Department at the city of Washington, and in the custom-houses, mint, branch mints, and other public buildings belonging to the United States, so far as the same can be furnished without detriment to the public service; and where the same cannot be so furnished, the said board may provide others.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said Board of Exchequer to appoint as agent for the Board any specie paying Bank in any state in cases where it may not be deemed expedient to establish an office or agency of the said Board as herein before provided; but such bank shall not be authorised in any event to receive deposites or to purchase or sell bills or drafts on the account of the Board of Exchequer.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That full and exact accounts of the proceedings of the Board and its several agencies shall be furnished to the Secretary of the Treasury as often as he may prescribe; and it shall be the duty of the said Secretary to lay abstracts of the same before Congress at the commencement of each annual session, and to furnish full and particular accounts and statements of the transactions of the Board and its agencies when required by Congress; and the amount of Treasury notes outstanding at the end of every quarter, shall so soon thereafter as the same may be ascertained, be published by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That if any member of the Exchequer Board, or any officer or clerk employed in its business or any of its agencies, shall convert to his own use, in any way, any money or security deposited with, or belonging to the said Board or any of its agencies, or belonging to the United States, or any other person or persons dealing or depositing with the said Board or any agency, he shall be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof before any Court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not less than —— nor more than —— years, and to a fine equal to twice the sum or value of the property embezzled.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That if any officer or member of the Board of Exchequer, or any of its agencies established under the provisions of this act, shall give or sign a false cirtificate of a deposite having been made with any agency, or shall issue or deliver any draft or bill of exchange, without having received the full amount thereof, and caused the receipt of the same to be duly entered in the books of the said agency, or shall be guilty of any other malpractice by which any responsibility of the said agency, or of the Board of Exchequer, or of the United States, shall be improperly created or increated, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not less than one year nor more than seven years, and to a fine equal to the amount of the false certificate so given, or of the bill or draft so issued or delivered, or to the amount of the responsibility so created or increased.

THE LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE

LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN

WEDNESDAY DEC 29, 1841

☞ We invite the attention of the public generally to the sale of valuable property, to take place at the Public House of Capt. Daniel Eisenbise, on Saturday, January 29th 1842, late the Estate of Alexander Eisenbise, dec'd. of Reading Berks county Pa. For particulars, see advertisement in another part of this weeks paper.

☞ *The Fiscal Agency:*—In our columns of this week will be found a Bill for the purpose of submitting to Congress, the plan of President Tyler's Fiscality. The Bill is given as appended to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and called for by a resolution of the House.

DEATH OF GEN. McKEAN.

Gen. *Samuel McKean*, late a United States Senator, from Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Bradford county, on Tuesday the 14th inst. The Washington Globe says: "General McKean, before his election to Congress, had served in several important public trusts, to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. While a member of the House first, and afterwards the Senate, he always sustained the character of an hones, independent, energetic, and sound-judgiug statesman: Since his retirement from public life, he has been afflicted by a torturing disease, under which he has finally sunk into the repose of the grave."

CONGRESS:—Nothing of any importance has yet transpired in this body, neither do we expect any thing to be done, until after the hollidays are over.

TEMPERANCE.

Monday evening, Dec. 27th.

Washington Temperance Society met pursuant to adjournment, the President being absent, the V. President took the chair. The meeting being called to order, they proceeded to business.

1st. Minutes of last meeting read.

2nd. Song by J. P. Walter.

3d. A Temperance Address was read by Mr. Moses Montgomery, delivered in Utica N. Y. by Mr. Allen.

4th. Song by J. P. Walter.

On motion of M. B. Casey, That the Waynesburg delegation report—when Mr. M. Montgomery reported that the prospect of the Temperance cause there is flattering.

5th. Song by J. P. Walter.

On motion of R. C Hale. That a delegation be appointed to attend a temperance meeting in the neighborhood of the Three Locks, on Wednesday evening Dec. 29th, when the chair appointed, R. C. Hale, L. J. Elberty, J. P. Walter. Jacob Bearly, M. Montgomery and M. B. Casey, said delegation.

On motion of R. C. Hale,

Resolved, That in addition to the duty of the Executive Committee, it shall be enjoined on them, to keep order in the meetings of this society.

On motion of Chas. Stratford.

Resolved, That a delegation, consisting of eighteen persons be appointed to represent this society in the State Convention of the Washingtonian Temperance Society to be held at Harrisburg on the second Wednesday of January 1842—whereupon the chair appointed Charles Stratford, R. C. Hale, James Burns, R. Sims, M. Montgomery, Theodore Franks, Jos. Milliken H. Leibert, M. B. Casey, J. G. M'Laughlin, L. J. Elberty, G. W. Draper, Jos. Mathews, Jas. A. Cunningham, H. Eisenbise, Jacob Bearly, Dr. A. S. Cummings and J. P. Walter,

On motion of M. Montgomery,

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn, to meet on Tuesday evening, Jan. 4th 1842, when all favourable to the cause of temperance are invited to attend.

For the Lewistown Republican.

Temperance Song.

Come cheer up my lads, and obey natures laws,
By habits of Temperance, 'tis a glorious cause,
To the pledge we invite you, no longer be Slaves.
But rejoice in the freedom sobriety gives.
To the pledge give your name,
And let this be your aim;
To be always ready, sober and steady,
While we drink from the fountain again & again.

In our old haunts drinking, we ne'er wish to stay,
Where indolence and ruin alone bear the sway;
With pleasure we drink from the pure crystal stream,
While health, peace and plenty returns to us again.
To the pledge give your name, &c.

Intemperance no longer, shall stalk through our land,
Its strong holds are broken by the Washington Band;
We'll rally to the standard and prove ourselves men.
And never will we lost of the poison again.
To the pledge give your name, &c.

Then come one and all, sign liberty's pledge;
And proudly we'll wear the Washington Badge;
And while [illegible] quests around us are [illegible] county proclaimed
Our hills shall re-echo [illegible] and Mifflin redeemed.

BY A WASHINGTONIAN.

☞ SNOW:—On Friday and Saturday week last, at Harrisburg and Pottsville snow fell to the depth of two feet, and it is said the sleighing is most excellent. We have had but little snow here yet, but owing to the hard freezing sleighs run tolerably well.

RESUMPTION.

The Bank of Louisiana, at New Orleans resumed specie payments on the 6th inst. The public were apprized of this determination, by the following notice, which appeared at that time, in the papers of that city:

BANK OF LOUISIANA,
NEW ORLEAS, 6th Dec. 1841.

Notice is hereby given, that henceforward this Bank will pay its notes on presentation in specie, and that it withdraws from the association of suspended banks.

By order of the Board,
WM. E. LEVERICH, Cashier.

For the Republican.

Mr. Editor:

In looking over the leading Democratic journals of this state, I find the name of that distinguished statesman and favorite son of Pennsylvania—James Buchanan—hoisted at the editorial mast for the next President in 1844, subject, however to the decision of the Democratic National Convention. It has been admitted that the claims of Pennsylvania for the Presidential chair stand first by most of the influential Democratic journals of the Union—and when other leading democratic papers of the Union admit that Pennsylvania is entitled to the next candidate for the Presidency—why should the presses of this State hang back and not speak out like her sister States, and help them to place at the editorial head the name of that patriot and statesman Jas. Buchanan.

His efforts in Congress to establish and maintain the democratic republican usages and his speeches on national questions—and particularly on the M'Leod case has secured for him an exalted reputation as a patriot and a statesman—His pre eminence cannot be disputed. Firm and fearless has always been his public career,—a warm friend of the poor man, and he has always been contending for the rights of the people and the interests of his country.—We claim on political and local grounds, 1st that Pennsylvania, never has had a candidate either for the office of President or Vice President and very few of our leading men have ever held any of the principle offices under the General Government. As Pennsylvania has scarcely ever swerved from her Democratic faith in supporting the nominee of the Democratic National Convention—why should her claims be overlooked when she has never been found fighting against the democracy of the country. It is not because we have no men of talents to fill the office, that our claims should be thrust aside when we have such men as Buchanan, Muhlenburg, Dallas, Stewart, Porter and others good and true Democrats, cannot be told that we have not the right kind of men.

Now is the time for the Democratic presses and people of this state in their primary meetings to insist upon and urge her claims before the Democratic National Convention for the Presidency—Mr. James Buchanan is generally believed is the choice of the Keystone state, and also of some of the other leading democratic States in the Union. We know that the democracy of this State and of Little Mifflin will support the claims of Pennsylvania's son James Buchanan and they will speak in a voice not to be misunderstood.

I have been asked Mr. Editor why you have not unfurled your banner to the breeze and placed at your editorial head the name of James Buchanan for the Presidency. I told them that you would not be the last to fling the flag to the breeze with James Buchanan waving over your editorial column as you knew that Buchanan was the will of the majority of the Democracy of Little Mifflin, and that it will be soon enough for the whigs here and every where.

EAST END.

"HARD TIMES."

We do not remember that there ever was a time when such general complaint prevailed about "hard times," as the present. Every newspaper we open, every person with whom we may chance to fall into conversation, relate to us the same doleful story. And why is it so? Have our fertile valleys refused to yield a "plentiful harvest?" Have our coal mines refused longer to yield up their bountiful supplies? Has disease once taken our cattle, horses, sheep or swine? No! nothing of this kind has befallen us. What, then, is the reason of this cry of hard times?" It can all be traced to one evil—an evil which, if not checked, will finally cause ruin and distress to overspread the Commonwealth, and extend its baneful influence throughout the Union! The banking system was intended for the accommodation of the people, and had it been honestly managed, as was intended, the people would have been benefitted, and the country, at large, been in a different situation to what it now is. But how lamentable it is to take a retrospective view of the transactions of the banks of Pennsylvania for a few years past. Instead of benefitting and doing good to the people they have robbed and destroyed them. They have set both the law and people at defiance, by refusing payment on their notes and obligations, and cheating their stockholders. Will the people submit to this longer? Will they, after being convinced of the cause of the "hard times," quietly fold their arms, and, by their silence encourage these sinks of pollution to go on in their career of iniquity, until devastation and ruin overwhelms our people? We hope not. Let the banks be put on an equal footing with individuals, and if they are unable to pay their honest debts let them go into liquidation. "*Pay up or wind up.*" should be, and is becoming the watchword in relation to these fountains of falsehood and corruption.—*State Capitol Gazette.*

RESUMPTION.

Legislature of several of the States e now in session, have commenced ussions upon the Banking system, n the several methods of reform ve been suggested for the relief of unity at large.

House of Delegates of Virginia, a een reported by a Select Committee ding indulgence to the Banks until ext, upon which an ineffectual attempt to engraft an amendment render- uel stock-holders liable for the ultimate ndition of the obligations of these insti- iver To us it appears to be mistaken ou to extend the legalization of Bank fo sions. Suffering as we are in Penn- se ia, under the practical effect of such c sure, we are constrained to acknowl- ll, that the people have become enslaved en e paper money power, without any color tever of a remuneration for their bartered erties. Experience has proved the poli- of indulgence to be a mistaken one. If dulgence should be granted, no security atever is tendered to the people at the piration of any given time, the notes which y hold will be redeemed; and at the ex- piration of such time, we have found that the Banks were able to resume for a couple of days only, when they fall back in as bad condition as ever. In the name of common sense, and common honesty, what benefits to the people or to business, are to be derived from such a measure? If the Banks ask indulgence, there can be no valid objection urged by the stock-holders against their individual reponsibility, if the institutions are sound in their affairs. If they are unsound, it constitutes sufficient reason to deny them a further indulgence.

But in reference to Pennsylvania, we have said, in a former, number that the Commonwealth should cut itself aloof from the Banks, by disposing of the stocks which it owns, and by paying off its obligations to them, so that impartial justice may be done between the Banks and the community. That justice never can be done in the matter, until the Commonwealth shall be set free from the trammels which the Banks have thrown around it. The manner in which that shall be accomplished, will be for the Legislature to determine at its next session—either by a sale of the improvements and property of the Commonwealth, or by the contraction of new loans from other sources.

The people have been retreating year, after year, before the increasing power and influence of chartered privileges, and it must be conceded that it is now high time for them to halt and resist the power which pursues them. It will not do longer to tamper with the question. Decisive steps should be taken to ensure a permanent relief. Expedient after expedient has been resorted to by legislation, with the avowed purpose of assisting both the Banks and the People; but they have proved abortive. Measures calculated to relieve the Banks, become oppressive to the People; and measures to relieve the People must compel some of the Banks to wind up their affairs and cease to embarrass longer the ramifications of business.

The Legislature will now soon convene, and we feel every asurance that the matter will recieve their earnest and attentive consideration.—*S. C. Gazette.*

CONGRESS.

Nothing of importance has been done in the House of Representatives, the time of that body being consumed, principally, in the discussion of subjects of no general interest.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Linn, of Missouri, agreably to notice previously given, introduced a bill entitled. "A Bill to repeal the distribution sections of the act entitled "an act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," approved the 4th day of September, 1841; and in lieu of the distribution of the land revenue therein proposed to pledge the same to the common defence of the Union."

Upon the reference of this bill to an appropriate committee, an animated debate arose. Mr. Linn opposed its reference to the committee on public lands, on the ground that, as the members of that committee were opposed to the repeal, his bill would be strangled if committed to their keeping.

Mr. Smith, of Indiana, the chairman of committee on public lands, professed to be indifferent as to its reference, but avowed himself hostile to the repeal of the distribution bill.

Mr. Linn then moved that his bill be referred to the committee on Military Affairs, but withdrew his motion at the suggestion of Mr. Calhoun, who was in favor of referring it to a select committee.—Mr. Calhoun's motion was rejected by a vote of 24 to 17.

A protracted debate succeeded to this vote, which was participated in by Messrs. Mangum, Preston, Calhoun, Rives Archer, King Barrow, Buchanan, Pierce and Preston. It took a wide range, and the merits of the distribution act of the special session, and the opinions of the people respecting it, were discussed at a considerable length by several of the speakers. Mr. Buchanan, in advocating the reference of Mr. Linn's bill to a select committee, remarked, that "his only desire was that it should go to such a committee as would present the reasons for repeal fairly before the country. He believed however, let it go to what committee it might it would go to its death, unless the members of the committees had changed their minds. He was in favor, for that reason, of its going to a select committee, and had sufficient confidence in the President of the Senate, *pro tem* that he would give such a committee as would present the subject fairly before the country. He maintained in reply to some statements made by Mr Preston that the condition of the country was not so bad as asserted by that gentleman, and referred to the amount of exports as a refutation of the representations of Mr. P. He agreed, however with that Senator, that the condition of the finances sheuld be repaired first, as the best mode of preparation for war, if it should come. The best means to effect that object, was to practise economy there, and not to preach it through their addresses; not to spend a dollar but what the interests and honor of the country required. He denounced the policy of the party that would exhaust the Treasury by distribution, and withhold the means for putting the country in a proper state of defence."

A motion, by Mr. King, to refer the bill to the committee on military affairs, was afterwards rejected, 25 to 17.

Mr. Linn then moved that the bill be made the order of the day for Tuesday three weeks which was agreed to, and the Senate then, after the transaction of some unimportant business, adjourned.

In reference to this subject, the Globe of Tuesday evening says: "from the proceedings of the Senate of to-day, it will be seen that the commitment of the complicated measure proposing the repeal of the distribution act, and the apportion of the land fund to the public defences, was refused. The motive for this grew, doubtless, out of the fact, that the parliamentary usage requires such prepositions to be referred to a committee favorable to them. This would have embodied a portion of the democracy in the Senate, and endowed it with the faculties belonging to all committees, of gathering information, and presenting it in the imposing shape of a report to the Senate and the country, in favor of the measures sustained. To do this, is at war with the policy of the majority, and therefore it was determined to exclude all such light on the subject as a commitment would furnish; and the greatest measure of the session is excluded from the benefit of the commitment."

Things cannot, however, long remain in this position. In another year, or two, at farthest, the democracy will resume the ascendancy in both branches of the national legislature, and correct principles, though baffled for a season, will yet triumph.—*Reporter.*

TIMES CHANGE.—It has not been a "long time ago" since HENRY A. WISE, of Virginia, was regarded by the Whigs of this Union of our's as the very impersonation of every thing pure, perfect and patriotic, and he who ventured even to hint a doubt to the contrary, was denounced in terms of unmeasured severity. This was when Mr. Wise, after separating himself from his old political friends and associates, joined the Whigs in their crusade against the patriotic administrations of Jackson and Van Buren, and devoted his talents and energies to their abuse and overthrow. Now, however matters have assumed a new aspect. Mr. Wise, tired of his new allies, and disposed to think and act for himself, instead of yielding body and mind to the keeping and dictation of Henry Clay, denies the infallibility of the Whig party and its leaders, and insinuates that none of them possess more honesty than is necessary to "deliver them from evil." All of a sudden he is transformed from an angel of light into a most unmitigated scamp; the vials of Whig wrath and bitterness are poured out upon him, and if curses could kill, the Accomac District of Virginia would soon be without a representative in our National Legislature. We have not learned that Mr. Wise has suffered much from the effects of these attacks, or that he yet manifests any disposition to yield to the lash. On the contrary, he appears to be confirmed in the belief which most sensible men entertain, that Whig praise is of little advantage and Whig censure of trifling account; for, in a recent letter, he repudiates the gag-law as tyrannical, the Distribution law as a bribe to the indebted states, and the Bankrupt law as unconstitutional, unjust and unequal.—*Reporter.*

REPORT
OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The annual report of the Secretary of War was sent to Congress a few days ago. Its great length prevents us from publishing it entire. We therefore give place to the following synopsis, for which we are indebted to the Baltimore Republican:

"The whole number of troops now in service is ten thousand six hundred and ninety four: consisting of seven hundred and twenty-eight commissioned officers, and nine thousand nine hundred and sixty-six non-commissioned officers musicians and privates. The aggregate exceeds the number specified in the report of 1840, by the one hundred and twenty four. Of the whole number, nine thousand eight hundred and eighty-two are reported as present, and the residue, eight hundred and twelve, are absent or sick; of whom four hundred and forty-seven are absent on detached service. To complete the organization of the Army, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight recruits are required.

During the past year the whole number recruited was four thousand nine hundred and twenty-two.

The number of deserters, within the year as compared with the number enlisted, has largely diminshed.

On the western frontier, the Indians have been kept from wars among themselves, and from hostile acts against our citizens.

On the Northern frontier, the presence of the troops has been, and doubtless will continue to be of eminent service in preserving the peaceful relations of the country with the adjacent territories of Great Britain. At the North-east, the small force stationed near the disputed boundary line seems required for the same purpose.

The last advices from Florida, confirm the expectation of a speedy and successful result to the campaign.

An increase of the army by two additional regiments is recommended as necessary to man the forts, posts and fortifications on our inland and maratime frontiers.

The defences of the country are divided into three distinct heads or divisions. First for the protection of the Western frontier against Indian hostilities. Second, precautions against aggressions from the Colonial possessions of foreign powers in our vicinity in the North; and third, the defence of our maratime frontier.

In regard to the first division, the Secretary says, "it is indespensible that a chain of posts should be established from Council Bluffs to the mouth of Columbia river, so as to command the avenues by which the Indians pass from North to the South; and at the same time maintain a communication with the territories belonging to us on the Pacific."

As respects the second, (the northern frontier) he says:

"Naval forces on the lakes undoubtedly afford our chief reliance for defence and offence. To shelter them from tempests, the harbors must be enlarged and rendered accessible; and to protect them and their supplies, as well a property and lives of our citizens from an enemy, those harbors, the most important of the straits and rivers, connecting the lakes should be fortified."

"Fort Niagara has been reported ready for armament, and a company has been ordered to garrison it. So much has been done at Fort Oswego, as to justify the belief that, at the end of the season, it will be in a condition for effective service. Under the appropriations made in September last, for the defensive works at Detroit, Buffalo, and the outlet of Lake Champlain, means have been taken to select sites for their construction, which will be commenced as soon as those sites shall be secured."

The third division, (those relating to our maratime frontier,) the Secretary says, "present a subject of deep interest." A board of engineers was organized in 1816, and has continued in existence ever since, to which was specially assigned the duty of preparing a general defence for the seaboard. It made personal examination of every harbor on the whole coast, (excepting only a few in East Florida,) accessable to sea going vessels. Reports of progress have been made at various times, and also two summary reports were sent to Congress describing the system in its application in the several parts of the coast. But the report made in May 1840, in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, and which contains a very full view of the system in a brief compass and geographically arranged, met with the most favor, and may now be considered the better policy of the country. The elements of that system are, first, naval forces; second, fortifications; and third, interior communication.—On each of these branches, the Secretary dwells at length. The report states that armament of fortifications and forts will be "steadily and vigorously pursued. Accompanying the report to Congress is a plan for a national foundry for cannon.

The report of the services and usefulness of Topographical Engineers, is represented as affording the greatest satisfaction. After stating the different treaties which have been made with the different tribes of Indians, regretting that his information in respect to the condition of the Indian Schools is scanty and imperfect, he concludes with the following:

"The condition of the accounts of the disbursing agents demands prompt attention. There appears to be large balances against some of those agents, who are supposed to be entitled to credits of equal amounts for expenditures, but which credits cannot be allowed under existing laws, in consequence of sums thus expended being taken from other funds. Some law like that suggested by the Commissioner, authorizing transfers of appropriations, seeem indispensable; and the interest of the Government, as well as of the agents require that it should be passed as speedily as possible.

AN ANTI-RESUMPTIONIST.

Governor Corwin, the notorious pipe-laying Executive of Ohio, in his recent message to the Legislature of the State, declares himself opposed to a resumption of specie payments by the banks of Ohio—this, too, in opposition to the wishes of at least two thirds of the people of that State. But what else could have been expected? Where Federal power is, there will Federal measures be carried out, no matter how oppressive they may prove to the people, or how unjust and unequal they may be in their operations. The avowed doctrines of federalism are, that those who are known in the Federal vocabulary, by the appellation of the "well-bred and the well-born"—a few frank lordlings, whose business is stock-jobbing, gambling, swindling, &c.—must be protected, at every hazard, by federalists in power." So long as a corrupt monied power is permitted to rule the country, honest industry may plead in vain for justice, and a suffering community must quietly submit to bear the lash which a purse-proud aristocracy daily and hourly inflicts upon them. The question may well be asked, how long shall these things be?

FEVER AND AGUE—We are happy on being able to say to our readers, that Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills are celebrated for strenghtening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite, and a certain preventive and cure for the fever and ague, &c.

For the fever and ague, a malady so prevalent throughout the Southern States, and so afflicting to families residing in low countries redundant with marshes, lakes stagnated pools, rivers, &c., these celebrated and universally esteemed pills have surpassed any remedy ever administered, for relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame. Numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified, after the barks, and various other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful, to the admiration of those who experienced and witnessed the happy effect.—*U. S. Gazette.*

For sale by John A. Sterrett, only agen for Lewistown.

Just received and for sale. A large assortment of Casenetts, Vestings, Shirt breasts Collars, Stocks, Stockings, Handkerchiefs, Glover Susspenders &c. By

J. M. Cogley.

Hymeneal.

"The silken tie that binds two willing hearts."

MARRIED,

On Tuesday the 21st inst., by the Rev S. P. Lilley, Mr. JOHN SNYDER, to Miss NANCY WAY, all of Fergusons Valley.

On Tuesday the 21st inst., by the Rev. James S. Woods, Mr. JOHN McDOWELL Jun, to Miss MARY BRISBEN, daughter of James Brisbin Esq. all of East Kishacoquillas Valley.

On Thursday the 23d inst, by the Rev. James S. Woods, Mr. JOHN CARNEY to Miss RACHEL HERRINGTON, both of Oliver township.

Circulating Library.

NOTICE.

Those pursons who have BOOKS out of my Circulating Library, are requested to return them on or before the 15th of January, 1842. Those who return them within the above named time, will NOT be CHARGED for the time they have had them out; and those who do NOT RETURN them, will be CHARGED full PRICE for each week. Attend to this notice and save expense.

JOSEPH M. COGLEY.

Lewistown Dec. 39, 1841.

Public Sale.

Will be exposed at public sale, on *Saturday, January 29th* 1842, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the house of Capt. Daniel Eisenbise, Inn-Keeper in the Borough of Lewistown, the following valuable property, situate in said Borough, late the estate of Alexander Eisenbise dec'd, viz:

No. 1. A Tavern House and Lot of ground, being 60 feet on Market street, and running back 200 feet parallel to a 16 feet alley, the same having been kept as a Public House for a number of year, and is one of the first Tavern stands in the Borough, having hydrants in several places on the premises, and being Lot No. 49 in the general plan of the town.

No. 2 A Frame House and part of a Lot of ground, adjoining No. 1 on the East, being 27 feet 6 inches in front on Market street—and running back the same breadth forty feet, then 30 feet in breadth back 160 feet to a 16 foot alley, the same being part of Lot No 48 in the plan of the town, and adjoining Henry Eisenbise, Esq. on the west.

No. 3. A corner Lot fronting on Market street 60 feet, running back on Wayne street 200 feet, to a 16 feet alley, on which are erected, several one story frame buildings, and considered one of the most valuable lots in the town, being numbered 46 in the plan of said town.

No. 4. A Frame House and half lot of ground 30 feet in front on third street, running back 200 feet to a 16 foot alley—and the same being the western half of lot No. 114 in the plan of said town.

No. 5. A vacant half Lot of ground fronting 30 feet on Water street, and running back 200 feet to a 16 foot alley, and being the western half of Lot No. 27 in the plan of said town, and a very desirable building lot.

Any inquiries in relation to the property, may be made of Henry Eisenbise Esq. The terms which will be accommodating will be made known on the day of sale by

ASSAPH SHENFELDER,
WILLIAM SCHOENER,
Executors of Alexr. Eisenbise late of Reading Berks county dec'd.

Lewistown, Dec. 27th 1841.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!
The Cheapest Paper in the World!!
THE MIRACLE OF THE 19th CENTURY!
THE GREAT AMERICAN NEWS-PAPER.

DOLLAR WEEKLY,

Edited by, T. L. NICHOLAS, Published by HERRICK & ROPES, No. 162 Nassau Street, New York.

Every number of the Dollar Weekly contains Twenty-Eight Columns of Choice Reading Matter, or equal to one hundred and fifty duodecimo pages, illustrated by from Three to Six Splended Original Engravings.

Each volume of the DOLLAR WEEKLY will contain One Thousand Four Hundred and Thirty-Six duodecimo pages, or Fifty Volumes of the Choicest Reading, illustrated by more than Two Hundred superb Engravings, of Scenes and Characters in American Life, by the best Artists. All for ONE DOLLAR.

To give an idea of the astonishing cheapness of the Dollar Weekly, the Publishers have made the following estimates: The original matter of each volume, at the most moderate price paid to writers of established reputation, will cost not less than Five Thousand Dollars—the bare composition of setting of Type, will cost Two Thousand—the Drawings and Engravings over Three Thousand. Without reckoning the Rent, Materials, Paper, Press Work or Incidentals, the Publishers incur an outlay of over

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The talents and character of MR. NICHOLS are familiar to the American People, and a sufficient guarantee of the sterling ability, the exciting interest, the high toned morality, and perfect independence of the DOLLAR WEEKLY, upon all subjects, and occasions SPLENDID TALES, CHOICE ESSAYS, BRILLIANT SKETCHES, and an infinite variety of articles, of Poetry, Wit, Humor, and inteligence will fill its varied colums, giving the bright and dark shades of OUR SOCIAL SYSTEM. Its grand tendency will be toward Reform, Progress, Individual Enjoyment, and Social happiness—in every thing, the elevation of the many, and "the greatest good of the greatest number." The Complimentary Notices of the whole American Press, afford the strongest evidence its real merit, and the surest indication of unparalleled success.

The DOLLAR WEEKLY will be Mailed to Subscribers in any portion of the World, for ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, in advance.

All Letters to be addressed to HERRICK & ROPES, 162 Nassau street, New York City.

Postmasters are authorised, by the rules of the department, to send money for newspaper subscriptions free of postage.

TO CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE. That we have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Mifflin County for the benefit of the Insolvent Law of this Commonwealth; and the said Court has appointed the 1st Monday of January next for hearing us and our creditors at the Court house in the Borough of Lewistown when and where you may attend if you think proper.

WM. GOODWIN.
Wm Hamilton
Christian Swartz
Ezekiel Seivils
Martin Webb
George Mathias
Peter Rarick,
James Eager,
John Thompson
Joseph Gochonour
Stephen Curwin
Samuel M Sparks
Jesse Cornelius
James Wilson
John Parchy
G. w. Draper.
William McKee, (of Lewist'n.)

The "Centre Democrat" will please publish the name of John Thompson and charge this office.

☞ The "Watchman" Huntingdon will please insert the name of Ezekiel Seivils, & Wm. Hamilton and charge this office.

Dec. 1st 1841.

Executors Notice.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of WILLIAM M'CAY, Esq. deceased, late of the borough of Lewistown have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to make them known without delay; and all persons indebted to said estate or firm of WILLIAM M'CAY & SON, are requested to CALL and MAKE SETTLEMENT and PLAINTIFFS in *suits upon the Dockets* of said deceased, which are not settled, are also requested to call and get *transcripts* or *pay off the costs.*

The executors will attend at the late residence of said deceased from Wednesday the 22nd of December to Thursday the 10th day of February 1842 for the purpose of making seulements.

HENRY KULP, } Ex'rs. of
ABRAHAM M'CAY. } said dec'd.

Lewistown Dec. 22, 1841.
(Gazette copy)

NOTICE.
Public Sale of Real Estate.

Public notice is hereby given that by order of the Orphans Court of the county of Mifflin will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, at the Court House in the borough of Lewistown in said county on the third day of January 1842 (being the Monday of the January Court) at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, a certain messuage or tract of land containing one hundred acres, adjoining lands of Joh Cupples and Henry Selich, situate in Granville township in said county, and being part of the Magill survey, late the estate of Allen Allen dec'd. The terms of sale will be made known and further description given by

John Cupples, *Admr of said dec'd.*

By the Court
E. BEALE.—Cl'k. O. C.
Nov. 15. 1841.

AUDITORS ACCOUNT.

The auditors report of Charles Ritz auditor upon the administration account of William Montgomery administrator of Robert Glas, dec'd. late of Lewistown, will be presented for confirmation at the January Court 1842 of which all persons interested will please take notice.

CHARLES RITZ—Auditor.
December 8 1841.

COURTS OF APPEAL.

Notice is hereby given that a court of appeal will be held at the house of Mr. Lotz on Thursday the 30th inst, for the exoneration of collectors of Militia fines for the 1st Bat. 22nd Regt., Also at the house of D. Eisenbise in the Borough of Lewistown, on the 31st inst., for the 2nd Bat. 22nd Regt. 1st Brig, 10th Division P. M.

N B. All the collectors holding warrants, and claiming exonerations, are notified to attend as no other opportunity will be afforded them.

By order of
JNO. THORNBURG, B. I.
Geo. Davis Col. 22nd Regt. P M.
Dec. 15, 1841.

COURT OF APPEAL.

The court of appeal for the 2nd Bat 127th Regt. will be held at the house of E Davis in McVeytown, on the 29th inst.

JOHN THORNBURG, B. I.
Dec. 15, 1841.

Auditors Notice.

Take notice that I have been appointed by the Orphans Court of Mifflin county, auditor to distribute the monies arising from the sale of the real estate of David W Hulings, Esq. and that I will attend for that purpose at the Prothonotary's office in Lewistown Mifflin county, on Saturday the 1st day of January, 1842, of which all persons interested will take notice & are required to present their claims before me at that time or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

Charles Ritz—*Auditor.*
Lewistown Dec. 8, 1841,

Auditors Notice.

Take notice that I have been appointed by the Orphans Court of Mifflin county, Auditor to distribute the monies in the hands of Joseph Milliken, Assignee of Henry Stoner, and that I will attend for that purpose at my office in Lewistown Mifflin county, on Thursday the 30th day of December 1841, of which all persons interested will take notice and are required to present their claims before me at that time or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

A. S. Wilson—*Auditor.*
Lewistown, Nov. 30, 1841.

Land For Sale.

The subscribers, heirs and legal representatives of Stephen Hinds dec'd. will sell at public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Lewistown, on the fourth day of January next, all their interest in the following described real estate, viz:

Two hundred acres more or less, of wood land, adjoining lands of Thomas Hamilton and others, it being part of a survey in the name of Michael Reigle, and the remainder of the tract, after what was sold to the said Thomas Hamilton by Stephen Hinds, dec'd is taken off.

ALSO,

All their interest in another tract of woo land, containing four hundred acres more or less, partly on Jacks mountain, lying in Derry and Decatur townships, as is supposed, and adjoining lands of the heirs of John H Bell and others.

ALSO,

All their interest in four hundred acres of land more or less, adjoining lands of the heirs of John M'Clenahen, dec'd, Robert Ingram and others, in Decatur township aforesaid, with four or five Log houses and some log Stables thereon erected, about acres of which are cleared and cultivated.

Terms and conditions of the sale will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN HINDS,
STEPHEN HINDS,

And other heirs and legal representatives of the said Stephen Hinds dec'd.

December, 15, 1841.

D. MAYER
SURGEON DENTIST.

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lewistown and vicinity, that he has returned from his professional tour, and is now ready with his services to all those who require them.

His office is in the brick building belonging to Mrs Mitchell—immediately opposite the hotel of James Turner.

November 10, 1841.

$1 00 Reward.

Lost from the subscriber about two weeks since, a

Bull Terrier Dog,

mostly white with the exception of a few large dark spots. Any person having a strange dog, and not being able to recognize him from the above description, may do so by taking the collar off, and on the inside can be seen the subscribers name (of Lewistown) in full, written with ink on the leather.

Enoch Swam.

Lewistown Dec. 8, 1841,

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby cautioned not to take a NOTE given by me to Henry G. Hall for two hundred and fifty-five dollars, dated the 13th day of November, 1841, and payable one year after date: as I have not received value for the same, and am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.

Johnston Thomas.

Lewistown, Nov. 1841.

BOARDING.

The subscriber is prepared to accommodate a number of boarders, on reasonable terms. Jurors attending court, can be accommodated by giving him a call.

JOHN L. PORTER.
Lewistown Dec'r. 8, 1841.

FARMERS LOOK HERE,
Hall's Patent Horse Power and Thrashing Machine.

The trouble and vexation of the various Sweep Machines are now obviated by the invaluable Machine, patented by Mr. Hall. Where Hall's Machine is known and used, it is said the Sweep Machine is thrown altogether aside. It is so constructed that it cannot wear out for a number of years, and will not require more than a dollar a year to keep it in repair. It requires but two horses to thrash one hundred and fifty bushels of wheat in eight hours, taking up no more room on the barn floor than a double stall, or place for two horses. The great advantages of Hall's Machine, over every Sweep Machine, are

1st. It will not get out of repair, and cannot be broken be fair usage.

2nd. It is compact—takes so little room that it can be set in any Barn, under cover, where thrashing may be done in wet or stormy weather.

3rd. Two Horses are all that is required to operate it—thus saving the trouble and expense of employing more horses, as well as the expense of a driver, none being necessary. It is lighter work for two horses on this machine than for four on any sweep machine.

4th It can be put in operation in 15 minutes after arriving on the ground, no digging or staking being necessary.

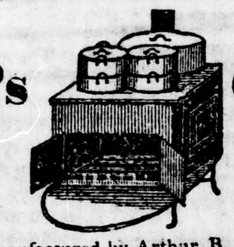
5th. It is warranted to thrash as much grain, with two horses as can be thrashed on any sweep machine with four.

6th. It can be used for sawing wood—one horse will drive a circular saw, sufficient to cut twenty cords of wood in a day and two horses would be sufficient to grind corn in the ear. One horse being ample to drive two common Turner's lathes. It could do all the bark grinding, and pumping, with from one to two horses, necessary for country Tanneries generally. In short, it can be put to a great many uses, and will be found one of the most valuable inventions of this class, which has been introduced for many years.

Farmers and others are invited to call and see the machine in operation, at the barn of Joseph Milliken, near Lewistown.

The undersigned are prepared to build Hall's Machine complete, at reasonable price—warranted. They have purchased the Patent right for the counties of Mifflin Centre, Union, and Juniata.

JOHN R. WEERS, & Co.
Lewistown, Dec. 1841.

Hathaway's  Cooking HOT AIR STOVES.

This celebrated tove is now manufactured by Arthur B. Long, in Lewistown, Pa., which he will endeavor at all times to keep on hand ready for use, he is making three sizes

No. 2, Smallest size, receives a stick of wood 2 feet 4 inches long.

No. 2 1-2, Middle size receives a stick of wood 2 feet 6 inches long.

No. 3, Largest size, receives a stick of wood 2 feet 8 inches long.

This stove No 3, is calculated for Taverns, Boarding Houses, or other Huses where much cooking is required. And No 2. and 2 1-2 is calculated for the use of farmers and small families.

There never has yet appeared any system or plan of a cooking Stove which has the same advantage that this Stove has. Its Culinary purpose is not to be equalled—its Baking qualities are far superior to any other, as the hot air principle is the continuation of heat in the Stove by which a much less quantity of fuel is required to perform a much larger amount Cooking or Baking than any other tove tht has formerly been used.

All orders addressed to Arthur B. Long, Lewistown, through the Post Office, or at his Foundery, will be punctually attended to.

Arthur B. Long.

Lewistown, Sept. 15th 1841.

Certificates

Of Hathaway's Hot Air Cooking Stoves, Manufactured by A B Long.

This is to certify; that we are now using Hathaway's Hot Air Cooking Stoves manufactured by A. B. Long, Lewistown, and we do say they are complete in every respect, They are a saving of Fuel, and bake completely, and we do recommend them as being a superior article.

MRS. JANE McCOY,
MRS. CATHARINE LUSK

M'Veytown, Nov. 6. 1841.

We have now in our kitchens Hathaway's Hot Air Cooking Stoves. manufactured by A. B. Long, Lewistown, and say that the Stoves are a first rate article for cooking roasting, baking &c. and would recommed them to those who have not got of the same kind

JOHN COLDER.
JAMES TURNER.

Lewistowu Nov 24, 1841

I have one of the Hot Air Cooking Stoves, manufactured by A. B. Long of this place, and do say for baking, roasting, broiling, &c., find it a superior stove and easily managed for all these purposes. I would recommend them to those who wish to save fuel and for convenience, and equally useful both summer and winter.

Lewistown, Nov. 24, 1841. EZEKIEL JACKSON.

I have now in my kitchen one of the Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves. manufactured by A B. Long and do say that the Stoves will in all respects recommend themselves when tried.

Lewistown, Nov. 24, 1841. JAMES PARKER.

I was induced to try one of the Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves, manufactured by A. B. Long of this place, and do say that double the amount of baking, roasting and broiling can be done in less time and a much less quantity of wood required, and can all be done at the same time without interference one with the other, than in any I have formerly used, and would recommend them to those who wish to save female labour and fuel.

Lewistown, Nov. 24, 1841. MOSES MONTGOMERY,

I have now in my kitchen one of the Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves, manufactured by A. B Long of this place, and do say, for convenience in baking, broiling, roasting, in fact for all kinds of cooking, it is complete in every respect, and would recommend them to those who wish to have the same conveniences.

Lewistown, 24, 1841. A C WILSON.

I have now in my tavern one of the Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves, manufactured by A B Long, Lwistown, and after a fair trial find it a first rate stove for roasting broiling, frying, &c. in fact for all kinds of cooking which is required in my tavern, and would recommend them to those who have public houses.

Lewistown, Nov 24, 1841. JACOB MUTHERSBAUGH.

I was induced to buy one of the Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves made by A. B. Long Lewistown and I find it to be a good article for roasting baking &c. as all can be done at once without interfering one with another and I recommend this stove to every person who wants a first rate store in their kitchen and believing as I do that the stove is now right side up and I suppose I need not say to those who have been using the old fashioned stoves that have been in use in our place that they were wrong side up.

McVeytown, Nov. 24, 1841. JAS. CRISWELL.

JEW DAVIDS'
OR HEBREW

PLASTER!

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound. are owing to its extraordinary effects, upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the seat of disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be, this, is an external application, will prove a powerful auxiliary in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflamation, Schrofulous affections, King's Evil Gout, Inflammatory, and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where a seated pain or weakness exist.

A gentleman traveling in the south of Europe and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place, in praise of

Jew David's or
HEBREW PLASTER,

and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver affection the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial influence of taat balmy and delicious climate. He soon found his health improveing; and in a few weeks his cough left him, the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently restated. Since that time he has been recommending it to his friends and acquaintances, for all fixed pains whatever; such as rheumatism, gout, head ache, nervous teeth ache, pain in the side, back and limbs, schrofulous humors, knots, wens, white swelling, hard tumors, stiff joints, ague cakes. ague in the breast, weakness and pain in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weaknesses, &c. No female subject to pain or weakness in back or side, should be without it.

For sale by F. M'Clure, Agent for Mifflin county.

STRAY COW.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber in Oliver township about the 3d of November; a BLACK and WHITE COW with a large bell the owner is requested to come forward and prove property pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

MARTIN CARNEY.

Nov. 24, 1841.

PRINTING INK

On very advantageous terms,

HAVING established a factory in the city of Philadelphia, we are now prepared to supply orders with an article at 18 cents per pound, equal to any sold hitherto in this city at 25 cents per pound; and as our terms are cash, we take it for granted purchasers at first view will discover the advantages they may derive by a saving of 30 per cent.; and our Ink always warranted equal to the sample with which this paper is printed.

RAPP & CO.

North 2nd between Coates and Brown st.

June 23.

NEW FIRM.

TO FARMERS AND MECHANICS.

The undersigned would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have formed a partnership in the

Wagonmaking & Blacksmith BUSINESS.

Their shop is on the lot occupied by R. Sims, on the corner of Mill and Dorcas streets, opposite J. Muthersbaugh's tavern, where they are prepared to manufacture every description of work in the Wagon-making line, viz:

Wagons, Ploughs, &c.

of the best material and workmanship.

All kinds of SMITH Work

such as Ironing Wagons, Carriages, Ploughs, done in the best manner, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

They will execute orders in the manufacture of MILL WORK, in as good style as can be done any where else.

STEEL SPRINGS,

for Carriages, Buggies, made to order, light and durable, warranted to do well.

HORSE SHOEING and Country Work generally,

attended to with despatch. and done in the very best manner.

They bespeak a share of the public patronage, and believe they are able to perform all orders in their line to the satisfaction of their customers.

GEORGE CONSER,
ROBERT SIMS.

Lewistown, March 31, 1841.

PHYSIOLOGICAL FACTS
In relation to the operation of the
RESURECTION
OR
PERSIAN PILLS.
[RIGHT SECURED.]

(In order that this valuable medicine should not be counterfeited, we have a plate representing a Persian scene, that is struck upon each box. We deem it unnecessary to publish a long list of cirtificates, as they will neither add to nor diminish the virtues o this admirable compound.)

Superior to the Hygenian, Brandwreth's, Evan's, Tomato, the Matchless (priced) Sanative, Indian Purgative, or any other Pills or Compound before the public, as certified to by Physicians and others.

It is now a settled point with all who have used the Vegetable PERSIAN PILLS, that they are pre-eminently the best and most efficacious FAMILY MEDICINE that has yet been used in America. If every family could become acquainted with their Sovereign Powe over diseases, they would keep them and be prepared with a sure Remedy to apply on the first appearance of disases, and then how much distress would be avoided and money saved, as well as the lives of thousands who are hurried out of time by neglecting disease in its first stages, or by not being in possession of a remedy which they can place dependence upon.

All who wish to guard against sickness, should use the Persian Pills freely when needed; no injury can ensue, if used from youth to old age, when taken according to the directions.

The Resurection or Persian Pills.—These valuable pills raise from the greatest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength, health and happiness. Many there are who have said in their hearts, there is no help for me, who have been raised by them, to pristine health and vigor. They assuredly have healing virtues, which no other medicine in this country possesses. Every individual has found, and will continue to find them to supercede the necessity of any, and every other medicine, which can be produced in America. If the purchaser does not find them, to be superior to any article advertised in the public prints, for the diseases mentioned on the large bill which accompanies each box, when taken according to the directions, their money will be refunded, on the return of the box. Let no one be discouraged however despairing their case may be, until they have tried the Persian Compound, for the most incredulous have been obliged to acknowledge its superiority in quelling diseases which no other medicine could reach. They are the cheapest as well as the best medicine in use. Price 63 cents per box, containing 73 pills, half box 31 cents containing 35 pills, with bill &c. The use of one box will be more convincing than a volume of cirtificates. The

PERSIAN AND INDIA
Vegetable Extracts compose the
RESURECTION PILLS,

Which an all-wise Providence, knowing the wants of man, seems to have sent upon earth for his special benefit. They act in harmony with the arrangements of the constitution of the human system, when it is in health; but when diseased, they arouse its native energies into action, and prove a Powerful remedy in expelling disease from the system, of whatever name or nature it may be, thus proving a Universal Remedy or antidote for disease.

General office of E. CHASE & Co., Agents for America, Arcade Hall, Buffalo St., Rochester, N. Y. Ezra Taylor, Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

....For sale at the store of F. McClure Lewistown, who is Agent for Mifflin co.

Lewistown, Feb. 1st 1840.

INTERESTING CURE.

Performed by Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Prunus Virginiana, or Wild Cherry.

Having made use of this invaluable Syrup in my family, which entirely cured my child. The symptoms were wheezing and choaking of fllegm, difficulty of breathing attended with constant cough, spasms, convulsions, &c. of which I had given up all hopes of its recovery until I was advised to make a trial of this invaluable medicine. After seeing the wonderful effects it had done upon my child, and concluding to make the same trial upon myself, which entirely relieved me of a cough that I was afflicted with for many years. Any persons wishing to see me can call at my house in Beach street, above the Market, Kensington.

J. WILCOX.

This Medicine is now in general use in nearly all the respectable families in the Union. Children take it readily. There is not the least doubt but it has saved the lives of Thousands. A letter from the Rev. Mr. Jackson may be seen at No. 41, St. Clair st. Pittsburg, near the Allegheny Bridge.

COMMUNICATION.

We call the attention of the public to the numerous certificates which have been in our paper and some others of this city, highly recommending Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry; we have seen the original certificates, and have no doubt but they come from truly grateful hearts, expressive of the benefits which they have received from that very valuable Compound. We have acquaintances who have frequently used the above medicine, who can speak with confidence of its virtues.—*Sat. Chronicle.*

For sale at the Store of F. McClure, or Lewistown.

BARGAINS,

New and Cheap Goods.

The subscriber, thankful to his customers and the public generally for past favors again invites their attention to his new and large assortment of Fall and Winter Goods just received at his store room in Market street Lewistown. His stock consists of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware,
Cutlery, Sadlery, China,
Glass, Queensware,
and Groceries,

all of which he will sell low for cash or country produce. Please call and see.

JAMES PARKER.

Nov. 3, 1841.

LEWISTOWN
Cabinet Manufactory.
North end of Valley Street

The subscriber desires greatly to acknowledge the very liberal encouragement he has received from his numerous friends in Lewistown, and a large portion o the surrounding country, and begs to inform them that he is prepared to furnish every variety of elegant and ornamental, plain and useful furniture, of the newest patterns, neatly and substantially finished. His stock consists in part of

Sideboards, Secretares, Bureaus, Ward robes in great variety, Pier and centre Tables, with best marble tops, End, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Work, Dressing and Candle Stands, Bedsteads, Mahogany, Maple and Cherry, with carved sts, Canopy or cornish tops, and every description of finish, Superior Hair-cloth So as, Mahogany and Maple Spring Seet Rocking Chairs.

All of which, with every other article. either of plain or fancy make in the Cabinet line, will be sold on the most liberal terms, any orders executed from a distance will be promptly attended to, and neatly put up in boxes

Anthony Felix.

Lewistown. Jan. 5. 1840

Farmers and Mechanics,
LOOK AT THIS!

Bar Shear Ploughs, of the best quality Side Hill Ploughs, with either rraught or cast Iron Sheers, together with other kinds of Cast Iron Ploughs and Plough Castings, constantly on hands. ALSO, Expanding Cultivators, with raught Iron teeth, a first rate article for working Corn or putting in seed, Mill Castings of every description made to order.

Turning and Boring,

of every description done in the best manner by

JOHN R. WEEKES.

Lewistown Feb. 27, 1839.

IMPORTANT PROOF,
Of the efficacy of Dr. Harlich's Celebrat Medinine.

The following certificate was sent by Mr. E. B. Hinman, Agent at Cincinnati Ohio. "Mr Ezekiel Rigdon, of Andesson Township, Hamilton County Ohio, was several days troubled with Bilous Affectios Acidity at the Stomach, attended with thn usual symptoms of Dyspepsia, and havine made trial of various medicines without finding relief, was cured by above medicine

Attest. EZEKIEL RIGDON.

For sale st he store of F. Mc Clu re a agent Mifflincounnty.

Groceies Wines & Liquors

The subscriber having opened a store in the room formerly occupied by him as a Justice's office, and opposite Mr. Winkett's Hotel, in the borough of Lewistown, solicits a share of public patronage.

In addition to his stock of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, he has on hand a general assortment of

CONFECTIOARIES.
Consisting of
CANDIES of all kinds.
ALSO,

Fruits, Lemons, Oranges, Figs, Raisins, a variety, Prunes, Almonds, Dried Peaches, and Apples.

He has also a stock of

HARDWARE,

Such as will suit Cabinet Makers, consisting of Glass Knobs, of all sizes, Screws, Brass and other kinds of Castors, Locks, Hinges &c.

Robert McNeal.

JOSEPH M. COGLEY.
MERCHANT TAILOR
AND
DRAPER,

HAS the pleasure of informing his customers and the public in general that he has ust received a splendid assortment of

GOODS,

for Gentlemens Ware consisting of PILET CLOTH for over coats.

Cadett-Gray Cloth & Casimer, for coats and Pants, Buff Casimer and Sattins for vests.

ALSO,

Nitt SHIRTS & DRAWERS with a splen did assortment of

SILK AND WOOLLEN,

Hoes, Gloves, Stocks, Shirt Breasts and Collars, Suspenders and a large assortment of made up clothing.

He has also, the pleasure of informing his friends, that he has just received the newest FASHIONS from the cities, and that he is now ready to execute any orders in his line of business in a style not to be surpassed by any other establishment in the place for neatness of stile or eligance, as his experience in business warrants him in saying so—he therefore, respectfully solicits the patronage of a generous public and returns his sincere thanks for past favours.

***N. B, He has also on hand a splendid assortment of

BOOKS & STATIONRY,

Of every description and variety, all of which he will sell low for CASH.

J. M'Ch

Lewistown, Oct. 17th 1840.

LUMBER.
Jackscreek Saw-Mill.

The subscriber is now prepared to fill bills of lumber, either oak, pine, or hemlock delivered at any point in the borough of Lewistown at the following prices viz:

Common frame stuff under 24 ft. long, $15 00 per 1000 feet.
Do do do 24 ft. to 36 ft. long $17 50 per 1000 feet.
6 by 6 inch and less than 24 ft long $12 50 per 1000 feet.
White pine boards 1 inch $15 00 per 1000 ft.
1¼ inch 16 00 do do
½ inch 11 25 do do
Shingling lath 5 00 do do
Plastering lath 3 ft long $2 00, 3½ ft long $2 25, 4 ft long $2 50, 4 to 5 ft $3 00.

All the lumber counted inch measnre except scantling less than 3 by 4 inches such will be counted running measure.

The bills that are now in will be furnished at the usual rates and bills handed in after the 13th inst. will be charged as above—bills can be left at my dwelling or at the sawmill.

SAMUEL HOPPER.

Lewistown Oct. 13, 1841.

DR. SWAYNES'
COMPOUND SYRUP OF
Prunus Virginiana or Wild Cherry,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting Blood, Soreness of Throat, Whooping Cough, and all diseases indicative of CONSUMPTION.

Delays are Dangerous.—So it is with those who neglect their Colds and Coug At first you complain of having a Col., which is neglected; after which a soreness is experienced in the Bronchia, with a Hacking Cough, and finally the disease settles upon the lungs, which the patient will soon perceive by a wasting away of the body, attended with hectic fevers and spitting up of florid blood and mattter from ulcers on the lungs; a pain and weight is also experienced at the affected part of the lungs; the functions of the animal economy grow languid; the body becomes dry; the eyes sink deep within their cavities; at length the patient pays the debt of nature, when he is flatttering himself with the hopes of a speedy recovery. To obviate all those distressing symptoms "Spare no Time" in procuring the above Invaluable Medicine at the very commencement of your Colds and Coughs whereby your health may be secured and time and money saved.

For sale at the store of F M'Clure only agent for Lewistown.

McVeytowFnoundry.
AND
MACHINE SHOP

The proprietors having recently erected, have now in full operation their Foundry, Machine, Blacksmith and Pattern shops, respectively, solicit the patronage of their friends and the public.

They manufacture Steam Engines for any purpose they may be applied to—also, every kind of Machinery for Saw and Grist Mills, Cotton and Woolen Manufactories, and Turning Laths of all kinds.

They do all kinds of turning in Brass and Iron.

They manufacture all kind of ploughs, and do all kinds of Blacksmithing, including heavy forgings in their Foundry, castings are made both of Brass and Iron, and in their Pattern shop every description of Patterns is made at the shortest notice.

Having to above concentrated, the subscribers are prepared to execute orders for work, with despatch and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner unsurpassed for neatness, accuracy and excellence of finish.

ROSS & PRICE.

FOR SALE, a Portable Steam Engine of two horse power with a vertical boiler, formerly used in their establishment which having extended, is is not of sufficient power to drive their machinery. R. P.

McVeytown, Nov. 3, 1841.

TO THE FARMERS
OF
MIFFLIN COUNTY.

The subscribers have purchased the exclusiv right of building

DAVENPORT'S
HORSE POWER AND THRASHING MACHINE,

for Mifflin county, and would respectfully call the attention of their agricultural friends to the same

The superiority of the power is acknowledged by all who have ever witnessed its operation, and is believed to be the best in the country.

They have commenced building them, and will have the power in practical use in Lewistown, during court in August, when any person wishing, may have an opportunity of seeing the same in use.

Manufactory, nearly opposite Muthersbaugh's tavern,

SIMS & TURNER.

Lewistown, July 28, 1841

LEWISTOWN ACAD EMY

The Trustees of the Lewistown Academy, rpe fully inform the public that the

Female Department

will be opened in this institution on Monday the 20th inst. under the direction of

MISS TISDALE.

The number of pupils will be limited to TWENTY FIVE or THIRTY. and will be received upon the following terms per quarter,

TERMS.

Reading, Writing. and Orthography, per Quarter of 12 week,	$2 50
Do with Geography, Grammar and Arithmetic,	2 00
Do History and Composition, (in addition)	1 00
Do Natural Philosophy, "	1 00
Do Chemistry, "	1 00
Do Botany, "	2 00
Do Geometry, "	2 00

Extra for the following Branches.

Music,	$10 00 per Quarter
Lead Pencil Drawing,	10 00 " "
Embroidery,	2 00 " "

Application for admission can be made to Miss Tisdale, or to either of the members of the Board of Trustees.

☞ Boarding can be procured in genteel families at a reasonable rate.

Lewistown Sept. 8th 1841.

LEWISTOWN ACADEMY.

The Male department of the Lewistown Academy will be re-opened on Monday the first day of November next, on a firm basis and with greatly increased prospects of usefulness.

The Trustees have the pleasure to announce, that they have secured the services of David Wilson late tutor in the Tuscarora Academy, Mr. Wilson is a gentleman who has had considerable experience in teaching and has a high reputation as a scholar and for his tact and ability to govern.

The terms of instruction are as follows:

Classics, Latin and Greek	$5 00 pr. qr.
Arithmetic, Natural Philosophy &c.	4 00 do.
Eng. Grammar Arithmetic &c.	3 00 do.

Good Boarding can be had on reasonable terms at private houses in the Borough.

It will be expected of every scholar that he attend some place of Public worship every sabbath.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

JOSEPH B. ARD, President.

Lewistown Oct. 15, 1841

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Mifflin county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Lewistown on the first monday in January next, the following property viz:—

A lot of ground in Wayne township, Mifflin county containing about five acres more or less, with a new dwelling house, and other improvements thereon erected adjoining lands of John Vanzant, Samuel Merfim and others, ALSO the one undivided fourth part of a tract of land in Oliver Township Mifflin county, containing about sixty five acres more or less, with about forty five acres cleared with a dwelling house barn and other improvements thereon erected adjoining lands of George Mitchell Hartzler's heirs and others. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George Mevay.

ALSO

A half Lot of ground on market Street in the Borough of Lewistown, being about 30 feet in front by 200 feet deep to an Alley, adjoining lot of A. Blymyer and lot of Mrs. C. M. Reynolds, with a Dwelling house, store room and stable thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Dr. C. Swarts.

ALSO,

A half Lot of Ground on Valley Street, in the Borough of Lewistown, being 30 feet in front by 200 feet back to an Alley, and adjoining Lot of John Levy and lot of Samuel Hopper, with a frame dwelling house and stable and other improvements thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph Alexander.

ALSO,

The one undivided fourth part of a Lot of Ground in the Borough of Lewistown, bounded by third street, lot of P. Major's heirs, a 16 foot Alley and Lot of Michael Branan and is known in the General plan of said Town, as Lot No. 156, with a Brick House and other improvements thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Zachariah Rittenhouse.

ALSO,

All the right title and interest of David W. Hulings in a tract of land situate in Granville township Mifflin co. containing about 238 acres more or less, with a dwelling house and other improvements thereon erected, bounded by lands of Jno. and Geo. Brought, the heirs of John M'Fadden dec'd George and David Wertz, the heirs of John Wertz dec'd. and others, being the same land which was given to Martin and Jacob Wertz by the will of John Wertz sen. dec'd. The interest of the said D. W. Hulings in said tract being about nine or ten twelfths of said tract subject to the widows dower. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of D. W. Huling.

ALSO,

All the interest of John Thompson in a lot of ground in the borough of Lewistown, bounded by Valley street, lot of George Davis,, a 16 feet alley and Lot of John C Sigler with a frame house stable and other improvements thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Thompson.

ALSO,

Three adjoining lots of ground in the borough of Lewistown, bounded on the south by market street on the west by Lewistown and Huntingnon turnpike road on the north by a sixteen foot alley and on the east by a lot of Daniel Fichthorn and known in the general plan of Lewistown as lots nos. 97, 98 and 99, on which is erected a stable and small farm house. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. Brothers.

ALSO,

All the right title and interest of William Scott in a half lot of ground situate in the borough of Lewistown, Mifflin county being thirty feet in front by one hundred and eight feet back, adjoining lands of James Milliken, Jonn Threlcert and others with a brick house and other improvements thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Scott.

ALSO,

A lot of ground situate in Armagh township Mifflin county containing one acre and forty six perches with a log house and stable thereon adjoining lands of John Smith and others. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Alexander.

ALSO,

The undivided fourth part of a tract of wood land situate in Wayne and Oliver township Mifflin county containing about one hundred and four acres more of less adjoining lands of A Vandyke, John Stine sen. and others. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George McVey.

JAS. TURNER—*Shff.*

Sheriff's Office, Lewistown, Nov. 30th 1841

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between J Stine jr. and J. A. Steel under the firm of Stine & Steel is this day mutually dissolved. The business of the late firm will be settled by J. A. Steel who is duly authorised to collect all dues.

JOHN STINE.
JOHN A. STEEL.

McVeytown, October, 27, 1841.

P. S The mercantile business will be conducted in future by the subscriber in the old stand, where he respectfully requests his friends and the public in general to give him a call. He will sell goods very low for cash, or in exchange for country produce.

JOHN A. STEEL.

McVeytown, Nov. 5, 1841.